

The identity of the Willdenow specimen need scarcely be further doubted; and certainly it has not been uncommon for technical and comparatively insignificant plants to be misdescribed. Witness Linnaeus's description of *Scirpus geniculatus*, Sp. Pl. i. 48 (1753), "spica subglobosa," for a plant with an elongate-lanceolate or slenderly cylindric spike. Mr. Farwell finds Willdenow's description "quite applicable to *E. acuminata*," except for the character "*Culmus* . . . glauco-virescens." How about the "*Squamae* . . . superiores . . . obtusiusculae"? Muhlenburg's original description of *Scirpus acuminatus* said "squama . . . acuminata,"¹ from which character he obviously derived the specific name; and Britton, who for decades has studied the group, says "scales . . . acute or the lower obtusish."² Even if it be argued that the usually careful Willdenow described a plant different from the one preserved by him, it would be at least unfortunate to displace an established name by one about which there is obviously great doubt.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

NEW FORMS AND VARIETIES OF INDIANA PLANTS

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DURING the summer of 1929 there have been observed in and near the Indiana dunes, at the southern end of Lake Michigan, several color forms of plants which are worthy of record. These and two new varieties of *Coreopsis tripteris* are described and named below.

TRADESCANTIA REFLEXA Raf., f. **Mariae**, f. nov.—Petala prope basin alba, undique prope marginem lilacina.—This distinct color form of our common spiderwort was collected near Fowler, INDIANA, in the summer of 1929, and the plants are now growing in the Dune Forest Wild Flower Garden near Chesteton, Indiana.

Specimens have not been preserved for the herbarium, because the petals of *Tradescantia* deliquesce in drying so that it would be impossible to preserve their coloring. The form is named for Miss Mary Bremer, who obtained the plants.

TRADESCANTIA REFLEXA Raf., f. **Lesteri**, f. nov.—Petala intense coccineo-purpurea.—Collected near Tremont, Porter County, INDIANA, in the summer of 1929 by Mr. Lester A. Beatty.

The plants have been transplanted to the Dune Forest Garden

¹ Muhl. Gram. 27 (1817).

² Britton in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, i. 318 (1913).

where they have continued flowering. The petals are of a bright poppy-red color, which is very beautiful, and quite distinct from the normal purple-blue of this species.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA L., f. *LUTEA* Clute.—This handsome variant of the orange-flowered butterfly weed is rather frequent in the region of the sand dunes about the southern end of Lake Michigan in northwestern Indiana. The flowers in this species exhibit striking variations in color, most of which are scarcely worthy of nomenclatural recognition. The following form, however, apparently of rare occurrence, is easily distinguishable:

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA L., f. **bicolor**, f. nov.—Corolla laete lutea; coronae squamae aurantiacae, apice interdum luteae.—INDIANA: Roadside near Porter, Porter County, July 20, 1929, *Paul C. Standley* 57304 (Herb. Field Mus. No. 599,386, TYPE).

In the dried specimens the color differences are not well preserved, but they are very conspicuous in living material.

VERNONIA MISSURICA Raf., f. **carnea**, f. nov.—Flores carnei vel rosei.—INDIANA: Roadside near Crocker, Porter County, September 2, 1929, *Paul C. Standley* 57350 (Herb. Field Mus. No. 599,385, TYPE).

The florets of this species are commonly purple, but in the form here described they are uniformly rose or flesh-colored. Only one clump of the pale-flowered plants was found.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM L., f. **PURPUREUM** Britton.—INDIANA: Edge of swamp near Tremont, Porter County, September 22, 1929, *Standley* 57362.

In this handsome and strikingly colored variant of the common boneset the flowers are of almost as deep a purple as in *E. purpureum*. I have found it in only one locality, but there it occurred in some abundance, with the normal white-flowered type.

COREOPSIS TRIPTERIS L., var. **Deamii**, var. nov.—Folia subtus pilis brevibus plerumque patentibus et saepe crispulis plus minusve dense pubescentia, supra scaberula vel rarius glabra; involucrium pilosulum vel villosulum.—ILLINOIS: Dry bluffs, Henderson County, August, 1871, *H. N. Patterson* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 17,866, TYPE). Marion County, in 1860, *Bebb*. Starved Rock, *Thone* 232. Dallas City, *Beckwith* 54. INDIANA: Pine, *Lansing* 3911. Clarke, Aug. 20, 1898, *Umbach*. MICHIGAN: Jackson County, Aug. 18, 1897, *S. H. & D. R. Camp*. "Southern Michigan," *Burgess* 433. MISSOURI: Near Jefferson Barracks, *Sherff* 1038. ARKANSAS: Near Texarkana, *Heller* 4129. PENNSYLVANIA: Marysville, Aug. 15, 1888, *Small*. NORTH CAROLINA: Salisbury, Aug. 21, 1890, *Heller*. Swain County,

August, 1891, *Beardslee & Kofoid*. GEORGIA: Estatoah Falls, Aug. 12, 1893, *Small*.

The usual form of *Coreopsis tripteris* is glabrous throughout. Linnaeus based the species upon a plate and description published by Morison (Pl. Hist. Univ. 3: 21. pl. 3, f. 44), who states¹ that the plant had been sent from Virginia by Banister. Morison's description is couched in rather general terms, and there is no mention of pubescence, nor is any indicated in the illustration. The pubescence in the variety here described is, however, so inconspicuous, although ample in amount, that one would scarcely expect to find it mentioned, especially since it has been overlooked by more recent botanists. It is here assumed, merely as a matter of convenience, that the more common, glabrous form of *Coreopsis tripteris* is the typical one.

Var. *Deamii* was called to my attention recently by Mr. C. C. Deam, who showed me a large series of specimens collected at numerous localities in Indiana, and suggested that the form should receive a name. The variety is consequently named in his honor, since he is too modest to be willing to describe it himself. Modesty is not one of the usual besetting sins of botanists, and in this case it is all the more to be regretted upon the part of one who possesses a knowledge of the flora of the upper Mississippi Valley, such as probably will not be attained by any other botanist in the very near future.²

Mr. Deam pointed out a single variety of *C. tripteris*, in which both the leaves and involucres are pubescent. Examination of the material in the herbarium of Field Museum shows, however, that there is another, intermediate form, in which the leaves are pubescent beneath, but the involucres are glabrous. This, also, seems to deserve formal recognition.

COREOPSIS TRIPTERIS L., var. **intercedens**, var. nov.—Folia subtus breviter pilosula vel interdum scaberulo-pilosula, supra scaberula vel glabrata; involucrum glabrum.—ILLINOIS: Edgewater, Chicago, Aug. 23, 1905, *F. Gates* 808 (Herb. Field Mus. No. 458,716, TYPE). Carthage, *Gates* 10104. Hinsdale, *E. C. Smith* 511. Athens, August, 1864, *Hall*. INDIANA: Griffith, *Peattie* 2029. MARYLAND: Potomac Flats, above the District of Columbia, Aug. 12, 1877, *Ward*. NORTH CAROLINA: Faith, *Small & Heller* 100.

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¹ I am indebted to Dr. Ivan M. Johnston for a copy of Morison's description.

² The Editors of RHODORA heartily concur.

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